SEMESTER END EXAMINATION, MAY, 2024

Course Name: - B. TECH **Semester: - II**

Paper Name: - Professional Communication **Paper Code: - THS-201**

Time - 3 Hrs + 20 minutes per hour extra time for V.I. & examinees with writer. **Max Marks-70**

समय– 3 घण्टे + 20 मिनट प्रति घंटे अतिरिक्त–दृष्टिबाधित एवं राह लेखक परीक्षार्थियों के लिए। अधिकतम अंक–70

Instructions:

- The question paper consists of three sections namely A, B, C. All sections are compulsory.
- Section A- Each question carries **3 mark. All questions are compulsory.**
- Section B- Answer any **5 out of 7** given questions in maximum one hundred fifty (150) words. Each question carries **7 marks.**
- Section C- Answer any **2 out of 3** given questions in maximum three hundred (300) words. Each question carries **10 marks.**

निर्देश:

- प्रश्न पत्र में तीन खण्ड अ, ब, व स हैं। सभी खण्ड अनिवार्य हैं।
- खण्ड–अ मे प्रत्येक प्रश्न **तीन अंक** का है। **सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।**
- खण्ड–ब में **सात प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं पाँच** प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **सात अंक** का है।
- खण्ड–स में **तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो** प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम (250-300) शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **10 अंक** का है।

Section – A (खण्ड–अ)

Objective Questions(वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न)

1. Answer all the following questions. **5x3 =15**

निम्नलिखित सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

i) The synonym of the word "progress" is–
   a) Sturdy b) Advancement
   c) Lift d) Support

ii) The antonym of the word "beneficial" is–
   a) Devil. b) harmful
   b) Worse d) Rejection

iii) The reading style which is fast reading? a)
   a) Scanning b) Skimming
   c) Intensive reading d) Churning

iv) How many syllables does this word have– "gigantic"?
   a) 1 syllable b) 2 syllable
   c) 3 syllable d) syllable

v) What are the four communication styles?
   a) Verbal, visual, text, non-verbal b) Email, sound, body language, text
   C) Non-verbal, verbal written, visual D) Written, visual, sound, email

Section – B (खण्ड–ब)

Short Answer Questions (लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न)

2. Answer any five of the following questions in maximum 150 words. **5x7=35**

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में दें।

i. What is Listening? Differentiate between active and passive listening. Write different steps engaged in the process of listening and methods to improve Listening skills

ii. Define the following-
   a) Extrapersonal communication b) Haptic

iii. What is a sentence and its types? Explain with examples.

iv. What are different barriers to communication? Elaborate.

v. What is a Precis' Writing? Write the basic requisites of a good Precis'.
vi. What is Job application letter and its different parts?
vii. What are punctuations and its kind?

Section – C (खण्ड–स)
Descriptive Questions (विवरणात्मक प्रश्न)

3. Answer any two of the following question in maximum 300 words. 2x10=20
निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में दें।

i. What are Letters and different types of letters? Explain with examples.

ii. Write a Precis' of the following passage by reducing it to one third of its length. Failure to adhere to the word limit may result in deduction of marks.

We live in the era of specialisation of knowledge, thanks to the prodigious development of science and technology and to the consequent fragmentation of knowledge into innumerable parcels and compartments. This cultural trend is if anything, likely to be accentuated in years to come. To be sure, specialisation brings many benefits. It allows for deeper exploration and greater experimentation; it is the very engine of progress. Yet it also has negative consequences, for it eliminates those common intellectual and cultural traits that permit men and women to coexist, to co-communicate, to feel a sense of solidarity.

Specialisation leads to a lack of social understanding, to a division of human being into ghettos of technicians and specialist. The specialisation of knowledge requires specialised language languages and increasingly arcane codes as information becomes more and more specific and compartmentalised. This is the particularism and the division against which an old proverb warms us: do not focus too much on the branch or the leaf, less you forget that you are part of a tree, or too much on the tree, less you forget that it is part of a forest. in our time, science and technical technology cannot play an interesting role, precisely because of the infinite richness of knowledge and the speed of its evolution, which have led to the specialisation and its securities. But literature has been, and will continue to be, as long as it exists, one of the common denominators of human experience through which human beings may recognise themselves and converse with each other, no matter how different their professions, their life plans, their geographical and cultural locations, their personal circumstances. It has enabled individuals, in all the particularity of their lives, the transit history: as readers of Cervantes, Shakespeare, Dante and Tolstoy, we understand each other across space and time, and we feel ourselves to be members of the same species because, in the works of these writers created, we learn that we share as human beings, what remains, in all of us under the broad range of differences that separates us.

Nothing better protects a human being against the stupidity of prejudice, racism, religious or political sectarianism, and exclusivist nationalism than this truth that invariably appears in great literature: that men and women of all nations and places are essentially equal, and that only injustice among them discrimination, fear and exploitation. Nothing teaches us better than literature to see, in ethnic and cultural differences, the richness of the human patrimony, and to praise those differences as the manifestation of humanities multifaceted creativity. Reading good literature is an experience of pleasure, of course; but it is also an experience of learning what and how we are, in our human integrity and our human imperfection, with our actions, our dreams, and our ghosts, alone and in relationships that link us to others in our public image and in the secret risk of our consciousness.

iii. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

To many people, Switzerland is the country of the Alps, though not all of it is mountainous. Northern Switzerland, like neighbouring regions of eastern France and south-west Germany, is a land of Hills and Woods but also of cities and industries. Basel is world famous for pharmaceuticals and Zürich and its suburbs of electrical engineering and machinery. It is non-Alpine Switzerland that produces the cheese, chocolates, the clocks and the watches for which the country is renowned.

The Alps occupy the Southern half of the country. They form two main east West chains, divided by the straight line of the upper Valley of Rhone and Rhine. The northern chain only in Switzerland contains Eiger and Jungfran peaks.

The Alps also influence Swiss life through their impact on its climate. They divide the Mediterranean word from the central European. There are many regional variations in climate. But generally, the mountain air is clear and clean – affected that has result in Switzerland attracting the ailing from all over the world to its hospitals and clinics.

i) Switzerland's climate which attracts the ailing from all over the world can be described as–
A) salacious
B) Salubrious
C) Felicitous
D) Boisterous

ii) Replace the word impact in the passage without changing the meaning of the sentence using one from the following.
A) change
B) alteration
C) influence
D) evolution

iii) In the first sentence the word it in the phrase not all of it is mountainous refers to –
A) Mountains
B) Neighbouring countries
C) Switzerland
D) Alps

iv) According to the passage which reason has the major share of mountains to the exclusion of other landforms.
A) Southern Switzerland
B) Eastern France
C) South-west Germany
D) Northern Switzerland

v) Cheese, chocolates, clocks etc. are produced-
A) all over Switzerland
B) only two cities in Switzerland
C) in the mountain regions of Switzerland
D) in the non-mountainous regions of Switzerland